

Skull : greatest length 179.0 ; condylo-basal length 173.0 ; greatest breadth 84.6 ; interorbital breadth 54.4 ; length of nasals 52.2 ; gnathion to orbit 92.0 ; gnathion to tooth-row 53.3 ; maxillary tooth-row 59.6 ; molar series 34.3.

This roedeer can be readily distinguished from the other European forms by the decided tawny-yellow colour of the winter pelage.

XI.—*A new Loricariid Fish of the Genus Cyclopium from Ecuador.* By C. TATE REGAN, M.A.

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Cyclopium mindoense, sp. n.

Length of head 4 in the length of fish. Interocular width equal to distance from eye to posterior nostril, 4 in the length of head. Nasal flap produced into a barbel ; maxillary barbel extending to base of pectoral ; teeth acute, those of outer series of præmaxillaries unicuspid except 3 or 4 median teeth, which are bicuspid ; mandibulary teeth bicuspid. Anterior ray of dorsal a little longer than head ; outer ray of pectoral produced, nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ length of fish ; outer pelvic ray as long as anterior ray of dorsal. Adipose fin elongate, extending on to caudal fin, with a well-developed spine that extends to its free margin, but tapers off below, and appears not quite to reach its base ; spine separated from caudal by a space equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ the length of the middle rays of that fin. Anus equidistant from vertical through origin of dorsal and last ray of anal, its distance from first ray of anal $\frac{1}{6}$ the length of the fish. Distance from snout to origin of dorsal fin $2\frac{2}{3}$ in the length of the fish, from last ray of anal to caudal 7. Body with irregular dark spots ; anal and caudal dark at base ; caudal also crossed by a dark bar.

A single specimen, 65 mm. in total length, from Mindo, Western Ecuador, collected and presented to the Natural History Museum by Mr. W. Goodfellow.

This species is related to *C. cirratum*, Regan (P. Z. S. 1912, p. 670), from Western Colombia, which differs especially in the more posterior position of the vent (scarcely nearer to vertical through origin of dorsal than to base of caudal, separated from anal fin by a distance equal to $\frac{1}{9}$ the length of the fish), and in the more normal structure of the spine of the adipose fin. *C. ventrale*, Eigenmann (Indian Univ. Bull. x. 1912, no. 8, p. 15), is, as Eigenmann thought likely, a synonym of *C. cirratum*.